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9
10 Attorneys for Plaintiff THERESA BROOKE

11
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

13
14 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 THERESA BROOKE, a married woman
16 dealing with her sole and separate claim,

17 Case No:

18 Plaintiff,

19
20 **COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,
DECLARLATORY RELIEF AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR
VIOLATIONS OF AMERICANS
WITH DISABILITIES ACT AND
UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

21 vs.

22 SHIVA HOTEL PROPERTIES INC., a
23 Delaware corporation dba Best Western
24 Plus Airport Inn & Suites,

25 **(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)**

26 Defendant.

27 Plaintiff alleges:

28 **PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff Theresa Brooke is a married woman currently residing in Pinal
2 County, Arizona. Plaintiff is and, at all times relevant hereto, has been legally disabled,
3 confined to a wheel chair, and is therefore a member of a protected class under the
4 ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2), the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR
5 §§ 36.101 et seq., the California Unruh Civil Rights Act. Plaintiff ambulates with the
6 aid of a wheelchair due to the loss of a leg.

7. Defendant, Shiva Hotel Properties Inc., owns and/or operates and does
8 business as the hotel, Best Western Plus Airport Inn & Suites located at 170

1 Hegenberger Loop, Oakland, California 94621. Defendant's hotel is a public
2 accommodation pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(A), which offers public lodging
3 services.

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 3. Plaintiff Theresa Brooke brings this action against Defendant, alleging
6 violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et
7 seq., (the "ADA") and its implementing regulations and the California Unruh Civil
8 Rights Act ("Unruh"), California Civil Code §§51, 52.

9 4. Plaintiff is a disabled woman confined to a wheelchair and brings this
10 action for damages and to correct accessibility barriers at Defendant's hotel.
11 Specifically, Defendant's hotel does not provide the same room-type choices to
12 disabled Americans as it does for able-bodied persons.

13 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14 5. Jurisdiction in this Court is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 42
15 U.S.C. § 12188. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims. 28
16 U.S.C. § 1367.

17 6. Plaintiff's claims asserted herein arose in this judicial district and
18 Defendant does substantial business in this judicial district.

19 7. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c)
20 in that this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the acts and omissions
21 giving rise to the claims occurred.

22 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

23 8. Plaintiff formerly worked in the hospitality industry and her husband
24 works in the travel industry. She and her husband are avid travelers to California for
25 purposes of leisure travel, hearings, settlement conferences, ENE conferences, joint site
26 inspections and to determine if various hotels across the Country comply with disability
27 access laws. She has been to California countless times over the past few years for
28 purposes of checking ADA compliance, leisure travel, and court-related conferences.

1 Plaintiff and her husband are planning on visiting the Bay Area over the next several
2 months for purposes of travel, testing ADA compliance and of course for Court-related
3 hearings and conferences and site inspections.

4 9. Due to Plaintiff's many special needs, she requires the use of lodging
5 rooms that are accessible to her and have the standard accessibility features such as roll-
6 in showers, adequate spacing the furniture in the lodging room, grab bars surrounding
7 the toilet, and other commonly-accepted accessibility features. Plaintiff also seeks
8 equality in the selection of the same type of lodging rooms that are available to able-
9 bodied persons.

10 10. In anticipation of Plaintiff's trip, Plaintiff went online to Defendant's
11 website to rent rooms, also with a motivation to check compliance with disability access
12 rules. Defendant's website clearly indicates which rooms are accessible rooms and
13 which are not accessible rooms. Plaintiff wanted to rent one of Defendant's Suites, but
14 Defendant does not provide or make available such rooms that are accessible even
15 though Defendant makes available these rooms that are non-accessible and therefore
16 only available for able-bodied persons. The rooms that Defendant does not make
17 available for disabled persons offer more amenities, space and luxury. Suites are offered
18 to able-bodied persons, but they are not offered to disabled persons because Suites are
19 not ADA accessible. Deterred, Plaintiff did not reserve the room and will not visit
20 Defendant's hotel until Defendant makes such rooms available for disabled persons.

21 11. Plaintiff has actual knowledge of the barrier at Defendant's hotel, and she
22 is deterred from lodging at Defendant's hotel when she visits the Bay area later this
23 year. If, however, prior to her trip Defendant corrects the barrier and notifies Plaintiff of
24 the cure, Plaintiff will visit the hotel at issue.

25 12. Section 224.5 of the 2010 Standards of Accessible Design requires that
26 hotels "shall provide choices of guest rooms, number of beds, and other amenities
27 comparable to the choices provided to other guests." This includes views and the
28 availability of amenities. Defendant does not provide comparable room-type choices for

disabled persons as it does for able-bodied persons, which is common in the hospitality industry.

3 13. Had Defendant provided equality and allowed Plaintiff the same choices
4 as able-bodied persons, which is required by Section 224.5 of the Standards, Plaintiff
5 would have booked a room.

6 14. Defendant also violates the ADA per se with its refusal to provide certain
7 rooms to disabled persons, but making such rooms available to able-bodied persons.
8 This is the type of discrimination and lack of equality the ADA was intended to
9 eradicate.

10 15. Plaintiff's injury is a continuing one in two respects. First, she is deterred
11 from lodging at the hotel due to her knowledge of the barrier at the hotel. It is futile for
12 her to visit the hotel and check for compliance and/or lodge at the hotel if the barriers
13 remain. Second, she plans to visit the hotel to ensure her ability to access it and
14 availability of equal room choices if and when she receives notice that the barrier,
15 which denies her full and equal access to the facility, is cured.

16 Plaintiff and other disabled persons have been injured by Defendant's
17 discriminatory practices and failure to remove architectural barriers. These injuries
18 include being deterred from using Defendant's hotel due to the lack of room choice
19 similar to choice for able-bodied persons.

20 17. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff and others will continue to be unable to
21 independently use Defendant's hotel in violation of her rights under the ADA.

22 18. Other potential violations and barriers to entry at Defendant's hotel may
23 be discovered through an expert inspection of the hotel property pursuant to Rule 34. So
24 as to avoid piecemeal litigation to ensure full access to the entirety of the property at
25 issue, Plaintiff will amend her complaint to allege and all additional barriers discovered
26 during the Rule 34 inspection. *Doran v. 7-Eleven*, 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008).

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of Title III the Americans with Disabilities Act)

1 19. Plaintiff incorporates all allegations heretofore set forth.

2 20. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff and others in that it has
3 failed to make its public lodging services fully accessible to, and independently usable
4 by, individuals who are disabled in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) and §
5 12182(b)(2)(iv) and the 2010 Standards, as described above.

6 21. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff in that it has not provided
7 Plaintiff equal choice among the room types at the hotel in violation of 42 U.S.C.
8 §12182(b)(A)(iv) and the 2010 Standards, as described above. Compliance with the
9 requirements of section 224.5 of the 2010 Standards would neither fundamentally alter
10 the nature of Defendant's lodging services nor result in an undue burden to Defendant,
11 as altering a non-accessible room to an accessible room is a simple endeavor that does
12 not require structural construction.

13 22. Compliance with 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and the 2010 Standards,
14 as described above, is readily achievable by the Defendant due to the low costs of
15 modifying a non-accessible room. Readily achievable means that providing access is
16 easily accomplishable without significant difficulty or expense.

17 23. Defendant's conduct is ongoing, and, given that Defendant has never fully
18 complied with the ADA's requirements that public accommodations make lodging
19 services fully accessible to, and independently usable by, disabled individuals, Plaintiff
20 invokes her statutory right to declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as costs and
21 attorneys' fees.

22 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

23 a. A Declaratory Judgment that at the commencement of this action
24 Defendant was in violation of the specific requirements of Title III of the
25 ADA described above, and the relevant implementing regulations of the
26 ADA, in that Defendant took no action that was reasonably calculated to
27 ensure that its lodging rooms were equally distributed to disabled persons;

- b. Irrespective of Defendants “voluntary cessation” of the ADA violation, if applicable, a permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 CFR § 36.504(a) which directs Defendant to take all steps necessary to bring its lodging rooms into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that the lodging rooms are fully accessible to, and independently usable by, disabled individuals, and which further directs that the Court shall retain jurisdiction for a period to be determined after Defendant certifies that its lodging rooms are fully in compliance with the relevant requirements of the ADA to ensure that Defendant has adopted and is following an institutional policy that will in fact cause Defendant to remain fully in compliance with the law;
- c. Irrespective of Defendants “voluntary cessation” of the ADA violation, if applicable, payment of costs of suit;
- d. Irrespective of Defendants “voluntary cessation” of the ADA violation, if applicable, payment of attorneys’ fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205, 28 CFR § 36.505 and other principles of law and equity and in compliance with the “prevailing party” and “material alteration” of the parties’ relationship doctrines; and,
- e. Order closure of the Defendant’s place of public accommodation until Defendant has fully complied with the ADA; and
- f. The provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable and appropriate.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the California Unruh Civil Rights Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§51, 52)

24. Plaintiff realleges all allegations heretofore set forth.

1 25. Defendant has violated the Unruh by denying Plaintiff equal access to its
2 public accommodation on the basis of her disability as outlined above.

3 26. Unruh provides for declaratory and monetary relief to “aggrieved
4 persons” who suffer from discrimination on the basis of their disability.

5 27. Plaintiff has been damaged by the Defendant’s non-compliance with
6 Unruh.

7 28. Pursuant to Cal Civ. Code §52, Plaintiff is further entitled to such other
8 relief as the Court considers appropriate, including monetary damages in an amount to
9 be proven at trial, but in no event less than \$4,000.00.

10 29. Pursuant to Unruh, Plaintiff is entitled to attorney’s fees and costs in an
11 amount to be proven at trial.

12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 13 a. A Declaratory Judgment that at the commencement of this action
14 Defendant was in violation of the specific requirements of Unruh; and
- 15 b. Irrespective of Defendants “voluntary cessation” of the ADA violation, if
16 applicable, a permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2)
17 and 28 CFR § 36.504(a) which directs Defendant to take all steps
18 necessary to bring its lodging rooms into full compliance with the
19 requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so
20 that the lodging rooms are fully accessible to, and independently usable
21 by, disabled individuals, and which further directs that the Court shall
22 retain jurisdiction for a period to be determined after Defendant certifies
23 that its lodging rooms are fully in compliance with the relevant
24 requirements of the ADA to ensure that Defendant has adopted and is
25 following an institutional policy that will in fact cause Defendant to
26 remain fully in compliance with the law;
- 27 c. Irrespective of Defendants “voluntary cessation” of the ADA violation, if
28 applicable, payment of costs of suit;

- d. Irrespective of Defendants “voluntary cessation” of the ADA violation, if applicable, payment of attorneys’ fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205, 28 CFR § 36.505 and other principles of law and equity and in compliance with the “prevailing party” and “material alteration” of the parties’ relationship doctrines; and,
- e. Order closure of the Defendant’s place of public accommodation until Defendant has fully complied with the Unruh; and
- f. For damages in an amount no less than \$4,000.00; and
- g. The provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable and appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

12 Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby
13 demands a jury trial on issues triable by a jury.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 20th day of October, 2019.

/s/ P. Kristofer Strojnik
P. Kristofer Strojnik (242728)
Attorneys for Plaintiff

VERIFICATION COMPLIANT WITH R10-3-405

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 20th day of October, 2019.


Theresa Brooke